

Mapline

*A newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at
The Newberry Library*

Numbers 80-81 Winter 1996-97

"Paper Trails" Exhibit Commemorates a Century of Motoring Maps

Detroit celebrated 1996 as the centennial of the American automobile industry, because it was in 1896 that Charles and Frank Duryea of Springfield, Massachusetts built and sold 13 cars and proved that cars could be successfully marketed in the United States. It seemed fitting for the Newberry Library to mark this centennial with an exhibit celebrating road maps. With the acquisition of the Rand McNally Collection we had become one of the most important historical collections of this kind of cartography in the country. Thanks to three years of support from Rand McNally, with additional timely support from the Lila Wallace-Readers' Digest Fund, Chicago Community Relations of the Ford Motor Company, and the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation, "Paper Trails: Maps, Highways, and American Journeys in the Twentieth Century" became a reality. Between its opening on 14 September 1996 and its closing on 14 December, "Paper Trails" attracted more than 20,000 visitors, making it the most attended Newberry exhibit ever.

On the surface, automobile road maps would seem unlikely subjects for a historical exhibit. After all, are these not the maps that Americans have been getting for free for most of their lives and throwing out as soon as their usefulness had passed? It's true that road maps are so common that Americans take them for granted, but it is their very commonality that makes them significant representative documents of twentieth-century American culture and history. "Paper Trails" was dedicated to exploring that proposition.

Compared to Europeans--particularly the French, British, and Germans--Americans were slow



Ruth Eastman, cover illustration, *Motor*, June 1921. Rand McNally Collection, the Newberry Library.

to adopt the automobile. The country was so large, the roads so bad, cars so expensive, and local public transportation so good that the practicality of this new way of getting around town and country had to be shown, not merely declared by its promoters. The role of the Ford Model T (introduced in 1908) in making cars affordable to the American everyman is well known. The obvious fact that cars needed good roads is perhaps less appreciated. Were it not for the commitment of the federal and state governments to the improvement of rural highways between the wars the United States would not be the "nation on wheels" it truly became after the Second World War. The U.S. government's commitment to the construction of a massive system of automobile highways was justified by military needs and a variety of perceived economic benefits. But what seems to have most fired the public's interest in cars and highways was the particular appeal of automobile travel for the sheer pleasure of it. Automobile tourism offered average Americans, for the first time, the chance to go almost anywhere they pleased, on their own schedule, at speeds formerly imaginable only on board trains, with their fixed routes and schedules.

In the first gallery of the exhibit, entitled "America's Tourguides," visitors followed the co-evolution of the road map and the "nation on wheels" it served. They saw, for example, bicycle maps of the 1890s that were the precursors of the earliest automobile road maps. They learned how maps were used to promote the construction of early automobile highways, such as the Lincoln Highway. They saw how the form of American road maps evolved to suit the American habit of traveling far and fast. They saw how Americans

used and abused road maps, made their own maps or transformed printed maps into mementos of their favorite trips. Finally, and most importantly, they learned how American advertisers employed the free road map to promote automobile tourism as well as specific roadside goods and services. The gallery concluded with the observation that American motorists' reliance on maps as tourguides made them powerful teachers of American geography, history, and culture as viewed from the road.

The exhibit's second gallery, "American Journeys," explored the notion that road maps are teachers by examining in some detail four "journeys" laid out by maps that in effect told the nation's story to automobile tourists. "Escaping Civilization: Journeys in Search of Primeval America" examined tourists' pursuit of a prehistoric and natural America to discover places (such as the Grand Canyon) that were uniquely American, and which provided relief from the pressures of urban life. "Foundation Myths and National Progress: Journeys on Post Roads and Pioneer Trails" followed highways such as Virginia's Colonial Parkway and the National Old Trails Road that recreated for tourists the birth of the United States and its conquest of the continent. "Preserving the Union: Journeys on a Divided Highway" examined automobile tourism associated with the Civil War, including highways dedicated to Civil War heroes, battlefield tours, and visits to antebellum homes. Though this "journey" emphasized national reconciliation, all too often it "bypassed" the root cause of the war, slavery. Finally, "A Whole Nation on Wheels" pondered how recent efforts to promote the historic journeys of Indians and African Americans have made automobile tourism more representative of the whole nation.

The appeal of the road maps displayed in "Paper Trails" rested on the fact that for so many Americans, these maps have been links between the private experience of family vacations and the public nation laid out by the tourists' geography. "Paper Trails" ended, however, by pondering whether today's cheap air travel and Disney World-style tourism signals the end of a golden age of automobile travel. There are more cars than ever on the interstate going to Florida or points West, but interstate highways just hurry the traveler through the landscape. It remains to be seen whether today's children will have the same sense as the first four

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **James R. Akerman**.

Mapline is published three times a year by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. Annual subscription is \$8.00 for U.S. and North America; \$10.00 elsewhere. Back issues (as available) \$2.50 each. Please address all correspondence to **James R. Akerman**, Editor, *Mapline*, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610-3380. ISSN 0196-0881



R. L. Bronson, *Map of the Black Hills of South Dakota* (Sturgis, SD: Black Hills-Bad Lands Association, 1940). Map Collection, the Newberry Library.

automobile generations did of the geography, cultural diversity, and historical movements of the American nation.

James Akerman
Director, Smith Center

Paper Trails Spawns Educational and Public Programs

During its run, a series of public and educational programs organized by the Smith Center and the Newberry's Office for Public Programs helped make "Paper Trails" the most visited Newberry Library exhibit ever.

A public lecture series held on five Saturday

mornings explored various aspects of the automobile culture. On 14 September, Dr. Akerman introduced the main themes of the exhibit and led his audience on a walk through the galleries. On 21 September, Dr. Arthur Krim (Survey Systems, Cambridge, MA) gave a fascinating lecture on "The Lyric Cartography of Route 66," which focussed on the John Steinbeck's novel, *The Grapes of Wrath*, and the song-map of Route 66 made by Bobby and Cynthia Troup on the journey that inspired the song "Get Your Kicks on Route 66." The library was fortunate to arrange with the Troup family the loan of this marvelous map to the exhibit. On 12 October, Gregory Franzwa, the author and publisher of numerous guidebooks for automobile travelers to the great wagon trails of the American West presented "The Oregon Trail Revisited," an illustrated journey on the trail both past and present. On 19 October, Dr. Virginia Scharff (Department of History, University of New Mexico) presented "Taking the Wheel: Women's Auto Journeys in the American West," an examination of how the automobile changed the lives of American women. Finally, on 16 November, Dr. John A. Jakle (Department of Geography, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) pondered the place of the road map in the oil and gasoline trade in his lecture "Gas Stations, Road Maps, and Place-Product Packaging." On Saturday, 5 October the library staged "Fun With Maps," a day devoted to geographical games, travel stories, and mapping activities for families.

In February, the Smith Center and the library's exhibits office received a grant of \$25,000 from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation to support an educational program in connection with this fall's "Paper Trails" exhibit. The grant supported the preparation and publication of a curriculum booklet, *Paper Trails: Geographic Literacy via American Highway Maps*, by Gerald A. Danzer (University of Illinois at Chicago) with James Akerman. The booklet's 20 lessons utilize current and historic road maps to teach geographical and historical skills in grades 5-8. A series of four workshops familiarized local teachers with the booklet and the exhibit. Approximately 80 teachers attended the four workshops. The grant also supported 40 school tours of the exhibit, serving about 75 classrooms and over 1100 students, more than half of whom were from Chicago city schools. These classrooms ranged from the 4th through the 12th grade.

"Theater of the World: The Golden Age of the Atlas in the Low Countries (1570-1670)": A Newberry Exhibit

Maps, of course, serve as geographical--and political--descriptions of territories. But as political instruments, they serve the needs and desires of their producers and intended audiences. When the modern concept of the atlas was developed in the latter third of the sixteenth century, Europe had already embarked upon the processes of overseas exploration and colonization. This period, too, began the process of gathering knowledge into compact collections, both of books and either pictorial representations or samples of nature's exotic wonders (such as shells); such collections, known as "cabinets of curiosities," also emphasized the principle that knowledge was power.

The Newberry Library is pleased to announce the imminent opening of a new cartographic exhibit that views the first century of atlas-making with an eye for these priorities. "Theater of the World: The Golden Age of the Atlas in the Low Countries (1570-1670)," narrates the century of Flemish and Dutch dominance of the European atlas trade from the first edition of Abraham Ortelius's *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (1570) to the 12-volume Blaeu *Grand atlas* of the 1660s. Curator Larry Silver, assisted by Rebecca Parker (both from the Department of History at Northwestern University) have selected 45 Dutch and Flemish atlases drawn principally from the library's Edward E. Ayer Collection. From their allegorical frontispieces to their representation of European sailing ships in distant oceans, these makers of these magnificent books continually reassured their clients that European supremacy and might, both economic and political as well as military, were as capable of possessing the world and its treasures as the owner of an atlas who held the whole world in his hand.

A series of public lectures will accompany the exhibit. On 1 February, Dr. Silver will lead a curator's walk through the exhibit at 10:00 a.m. At 11:00 a.m. on 15 March, the Newberry's James Akerman will speak on "Maps and Power: How Politics

Shape the Atlas." Wendy Bellion (Northwestern University) will deliver a lecture on "Picturing Native North America in Sixteenth-Century Cartography" at 6:00 p.m. on 25 March. "Cannibals in America: European Map-Making and the Representation of 'Man-Eaters'" will be the subject of Northwestern University's Greg Rice on 29 March at 10:00 a.m. His lecture will be immediately followed by Rebecca Parker's lecture, "Kings, Queens, and Slaves: Representations of Africans in Sixteenth-Century Dutch Maps." All the lectures will be delivered at the Newberry Library. They are free and open to the public, as is admission to the exhibit.

Twenty Years of *Mapline*

With this issue, *Mapline* celebrates its twentieth anniversary. Twenty years ago, the Smith Center's first director, David Woodward, recently reminded me, is a long time for a newsletter to run. The story goes that Pat Moore, then project cataloguer for the Midwest Map Catalogue, approached Woodward one day and said, "what this Center needs is a newsletter." "Fine," he said, "you edit it." Much has changed since March 1976. David Buisseret succeeded David Woodward as Center director in 1980, and he has since (in 1995) departed for Texas. *Mapline* itself has experienced a string of editors--Moore, Maria Holden, David Bosse, Margaret Norton, Dalia Varanka, Maureen Flanagan, and James Akerman. The first year's subscription cost just \$4.00. And, as the first page of the first issue (here reproduced) reveals, the feature articles were once much shorter.

Mapline

A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library

Number 1 March 1976

Patricia Moore, Editor

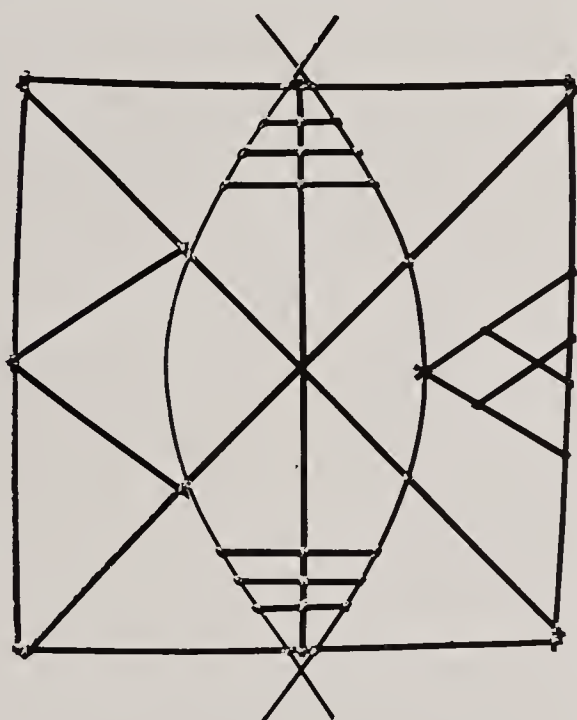


Chart of Majuro and Jaluit. The original is 49x63cm.
(Courtesy of the Field Museum of Natural History)

Stick Charts

Three navigation charts of the Marshall Islands are among the artifacts of Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History.

One of the charts is of the *meddo* (sea) type, which show the relative location of a few islands along with wave data. The others are the *mattang* type, instructional models illustrating principles of wave refraction useful in navigation. Combinations of the atolls of Ailinglaplap, Jaluit, Majuro and Mili, which constitute four of the 34 atolls, and single islands of the Marshall group, are depicted on the Museum's charts.

Two of the charts are constructed with strips of the center-rib of a palm leaf, tied together with palm fiber. The third (illustrated) is made from the roots of the pandanus. Shells indicate the position of its islands; the presence of islands on the other two examples can be deduced from the patterns taken by the strips which indicate the wave front of swells caused by prevalent winds as they encounter the islands. The orientation of the islands cannot be determined without interpreting the wave data.

Such charts were first mentioned by Gulick in 1862, and are still being constructed today, though possibly only as artifacts. They are peculiar to the Marshall Islands.

The Museum acquired two of its copies on an Ethnological Expedition to the Marshalls in 1947, and the third in an exchange with the Peabody Museum in 1932.

Calendar

March 18

Chicago Map Society meeting, Chicago. Speaker David Woodward, "A Perfect and Absolute Blank!" 6 p.m., Fellows' Lounge, Newberry Library. (David Woodward, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610)

March 22-26

Seventh Conference of Chief Draftsmen of the Australian States Mines Departments and Bureau of Mineral Resources, Hobart, Tasmania. (Ross Duberal, 10 Neil St., Rossmoyne, West Australia 6155)

March 31-April 3

Practical course in map curatorship, Edinburgh. (see CONFERENCES AND LECTURES)

April 2-4

Southampton weekend meeting on digital mapping. (Mr. D. G. Harris, 2 Alder Close, Whitenap, Romsey, Hants)

April 11-14

Association of American Geographers, 72nd Annual meeting, the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. (J. Warren Nystrom, Executive Director, AAG, 1710 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009)

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: David Woodward

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

Mapline is published four times a year in March, June, September, and December. Annual subscription: \$4.00. Back issues (as available) \$1.00 each. Please address all correspondence to the editor at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago IL 60610.

The Soupart Map of 1716 and its Influence on Gulf Cartography

René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle's 1682 descent of the Mississippi to its mouth had a major impact on French maps of North America in the following years. The explorer, if he did not draw maps himself, conveyed his information to a young map-maker in Canada, Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin. The latter quickly began producing a series of maps of New France that reflected La Salle's ideas on the course of the Mississippi and the point where it emptied into the Gulf. Franquelin's maps of the 1680s invariably showed this drainage quite near the mines of New Spain. Thus, they became very useful to La Salle in his negotiations with the king for the establishment of a French colony near the river's mouth.

Franquelin, in drawing "La Salle's" map, used the model that had been popularized in France by Nicolas Sanson and reissued by Alexis-Hubert Jaillot. The Gulf Coast on this model derived from Dutch maps earlier in the century, particularly those of Hessel Gerritsz, Willem J. Blaeu, Jan Jansson, and Nicolaas Visscher. Franquelin simply copied the general coastline first laid down by Gerritsz, circa 1631, and attempted to locate the mouth of La Salle's river thereon. Instead of giving it in its actual location--near the spot where age-old maps showed a large bay of "Espíritu Santo"--he placed it far to the west, on the present Texas coast.

La Salle was successful in convincing Louis XIV to underwrite a colonization attempt on the coast near the mouth of his great river. He had no such success either in finding this place by sea or in establishing a foothold where he actually landed--at present Matagorda Bay. Further, La Salle's 1685 expedition contributed nothing new to a French understanding of the coastal rim itself. An engineer on the expedition named Minet did, however, draw several plans of the landing site.¹ But Minet returned to France with Captain Beaujeu and had no opportunity to examine the interior country, as he had when accompanying La Salle down the Mississippi in 1682. Thus, when Minet drew a general map of Louisiana on the return voyage (or shortly after), he produced something very similar to the Franquelin model. The Mississippi still drained where La Salle thought it did--on the Texas

coast--and Minet's only contribution was to provide an alternative view of its mouth. This he did with a flap, which showed the coast near Matagorda according to his observations. Underneath Minet's flap the mouth of the river was drawn as La Salle had reported to Franquelin and as seen on his maps of New France.²

No better example can be cited of the confusion about the coast which existed in French minds than the map sketched in 1697 by Louis de La Porte Louvigny.³ It probably accompanied his proposal of that year to renew La Salle's venture, which had ended in failure. As primitive as it is, however, Sieur de Louvigny's sketch map avoided some of the errors seen on the Franquelin maps. La Salle's point of entry, "baye St. Louis," lies west of the Mississippi as it should. Instead of Franquelin's widely ranging turns, the river also has more of its southward flow, but it still empties too close to the Rio Grande and to the Spanish mines that are prominently marked below it. Many of the Texas Indian tribes visited by La Salle's men are designated more or less correctly in the interior of the map, reflecting the knowledge of French survivors. But these minor "improvements" would have been of no use to a navigator or anyone attempting to approach by sea the landfalls indicated in rough fashion on Louvigny's 1697 map.

Thus, obtaining a reliable map of the Gulf Coast became a priority once France decided, that very same year, to occupy Louisiana and secure the mouth of the Mississippi River against English expansion from the Atlantic seaboard. The new colony would also serve as a base of operations against the exposed frontier of New Spain, much as La Salle had envisioned. After the decision was made, Iberville's founding expedition was guided to its destination by a 1696 chart drawn by a pilot of the Spanish Windward Fleet, Juan Bisente. Only by a fortunate set of circumstances did this chart fall into French hands; it was taken as a prize at sea in a battle with ships of the Windward Fleet off the island of Santo Domingo in January 1697.⁴

As soon as Iberville touched the coast, he began sending maps to France made from his own observations. This mapping work intensified as the

French gained access to what had earlier been recognized--by Spain, anyway--as Spanish territory. French map publishers quickly became acknowledged as the foremost authorities of this part of the New World--for, indeed, it was still "new" to the European intellectual community and to the men engaged in mapping it. The first several decades of the eighteenth century were a particularly rich period for French mapmakers as they sought to convey the extent of their North American empire from Canada to the Gulf Coast. While earlier cartographic historians have done much to define the broad dimensions of this story, only now are we beginning to understand the subtle process whereby the continent assumed its proper features on maps. Especially is this true of the northern Gulf Coast, where serious colonization attempts by Frenchman and Spaniards alike did not commence until the end of the seventeenth century. Thus, the appearance of an unexpected and heretofore unknown survey (now in the collection of Arthur Holzheimer) is a particularly welcome development to students of cartography in the Gulf region. Such a map, drawn by a French pilot named Soupart in 1716, is the subject of this article.

A brief summary of mapping developments between 1700-1716 is in order. The 1696 Bisente chart was a very important step toward understanding the coastal rim and the delta configuration of the lower Mississippi. Bisente's chart was probably derived from the survey and the missing map of Juan Enríquez Barroto done on 1687. Bisente's copy figured into the maps that were published in 1701 by Nicolas de Fer and in 1703 by Guillaume Delisle.⁵ Although neither of these cartographers entirely adopted Bisente's coastal features (supplementing them with French information), both exploited Bisente's toponyms and relied on his chart for many of the essential elements in their own maps. The success of Delisle's *Carte du Mexique* (1703) insured that the work of Spanish mariners such as Enríquez and Bisente would survive, albeit in French guise. Further, as the Bisente prototype somehow came in English hands and was published by John Thornton in 1706, few men of the time could argue that the basic model was flawed.⁶ There remained only the task of adding further refinements. This task fell largely to Frenchmen, as they dominated the northern rim of the Gulf from 1700 to 1763.

Apart from the initial Spanish influence on

Delisle's 1703 map, his important *Carte de la Louisiane* (1718) relied heavily on the memoirs and manuscript maps of a missionary in the colony, François Le Maire. Interested in the geography of Louisiana, able to draw fairly accurate maps, and possessing access to the French court, Le Maire became the essential link as mapmakers like Delisle attempted to improve their earlier efforts. Le Maire's role, however, is by no means fully documented. Two problems remain: to locate his missing maps and to determine his sources, for Le Maire usually did not specify the latter when he forwarded his copies to France.

In this article we will address several aspects of this fascinating puzzle. First, we will examine the 1716 chart of one of Le Maire's sources, a pilot known only to us as Soupart. Then we will show how Soupart's survey made its way into the maps published in 1718 by Delisle and De Fer. Lastly, we will trace the survival of this information through copies that were later published by various European cartographers. Soupart's data also appeared on French manuscript maps of the era, so we will note a few of the more outstanding examples and how certain features changed on them as knowledge of the coastal rim increased.

As in the case with so many other men who made contributions to Gulf cartography in the early period, our present information on Soupart is quite incomplete. We have not found a service record for him (assuming that he was a member of the French navy, instead of a "free-lance" pilot), nor do we know his given name. Previous writers, such as Marcel Giraud, have not provided a clue as to his reason for being in Louisiana nor have they hinted that a survey of such magnitude took place at this time.

Indeed, besides the map itself, we presently know of only one other reference to Soupart. It is found in a letter that Governor Cadillac wrote to Minister Pontchartrain on February 2, 1716, telling of a "night meeting" held by the Bienville faction on behalf of Lt. Latour, whom the governor had suspended. Papers were drawn up as a result of this meeting and were signed by a number of "officers," including the captain of the *Dauphine*, Jean Béranger, and the pilots "Soupar" and Bloquin. From this reference, isolated though it is, we assume that the maker of our map was an officer and a pilot in the French service.⁷



Figure 1a. [Left half], "Carte de la Côte de la Louïsiane depuis la Côte du Oüest de la Floride jusqu'a l'Oüest de la Rivière du Mississipy par moy Soupart" (ms, 1716). Collection of Arthur Holzheimer.

Concerning both Capt. Béranger and the *Dauphine*, quite a bit is known. The *Dauphine* was a brigantine, or ketch, of 45 tons that saw regular service in the colony as early as 1702. It was light enough for use in the coastal bays and durable enough for the trans-Atlantic passage, making yearly voyages from France with supplies and personnel for the colony. Early in 1715 the vessel--Béranger its captain--had left the port of Nantes carrying two companies of infantry (120 men) under the command of Sieur Mandeville and Sieur Bajot. The *Dauphine* reached Fort Louis de la Mobile in mid-August, eight soldiers short and bearing none of the fifty colonists that were expected on the vessel⁸ According to La Harpe⁹ the *Dauphine* sailed for France in November of that year, but it must have been without Béranger as its captain, for Cadillac's

letter tells us that he--and supposedly his pilots, Soupart and Bloquin--signed an officers' petition in February 1716.

This, then, is our only reference at the present time to the maker of one of the most complete manuscript maps of the Gulf Coast done prior to the release of Delisle's and De Fer's 1718 published maps of the same region. Both of these maps contained insets of the coast in which the influence of Soupart is evident. Soupart's foundation map is titled "Carte de la Côte de la Louïsiane depuis la Côte du Oüest de la Floride jusqu'a l'Oüest de la Rivière du Mississipy par moy Soupart," with the date of 1716 (Figures 1a-1b). The map measures 44.25 inches in width by 16.75 inches in height and is drawn in black ink with a grey wash applied along the coast. Seventy-six placenames are found



Figure 1b. [Right half], "Carte de la Côte de la Louïsiane depuis la Côte du Oüest de la Floride jusqu'a l'Oüest de la Riviere du Mississipy par moy Soupart" (ms, 1716). Collection of Arthur Holzheimer.

on the extent of the map between Tampa Bay, Florida, going west approximately to Calcasieu Lake, Louisiana, and reaching north to $31^{\circ}40'$ latitude.

Most of these placenames are written in black ink but a few are in sepia, including all those west of the Mississippi and along the river itself. In addition, three sepia legends extend into the Gulf around the entrance of Mobile Bay. They concern Dauphine Island and the passages to the bay, noting that the main channel was blocked. Another such legend relates how Fort Ste. Marie des Apalaches was destroyed in 1705 by the Alibamoux (Alabama) Indians. It is difficult to say if the sepia toponyms and notations were added later to the map; or whether they were additions by Soupart or another hand, as they are written in the same style. For

example, Father Le Maire may have added them. Not only did he have the map in his possession, but some of the notes are found on his own drafts of the same region in 1716.

The geography on Soupart's map represents a giant step forward compared to other extant maps and plans of the coast prior to that year. Mobile Bay is carefully drawn and contains twelve placenames for the west shore alone. Soundings abound in the bay's main channel, set off by a stippling technique in the shallows. Further, the upper estuary of the bay is rendered in detail, suggesting that Soupart surveyed the environs of Mobile Bay very thoroughly. This also seems to be the case with the region between Pensacola Bay and the Mississippi Delta, which was the heartland of newly founded French Louisiana. Outside this key sector, however, sound-

ings are less frequent, and features are drawn with less fidelity to their actual appearance. Nonetheless, by these unusual features we may judge and determine Soupart's influence on other mapmakers of his era.

Prominent among these characteristic features is Soupart's handling of Pensacola Bay. It is oval shaped with a large island resembling a three-pointed crown in its midst. Santa Rosa Bay is partially closed by a peninsula whose end looks like a large crescent wrench; this feature, as well as the exaggerated size of the bay, became standard for French maps. Soupart also gives the lower Mississippi a series of kinks and convolutions sometimes seen on other maps of the colony, especially those focusing on the coast and bearing a similar title. Apart from the title box at upper right, the region west of the Mississippi is boldly designated "Le Nouveau Mexique." The central part of the map is labeled "La Louisiane" and west of the Perdido River, "Floride." The map is scorched on the lower corners, obliterating the distance scale, but fortunately not affecting any geographical detail, and is inscribed on verso "De chez Mr. Bottee." By this we may assume that Soupart's map was at one time in France, as the Bibliothèque Nationale has several other 1716 maps by Bottée, both of them manuscripts showing parts of Flanders.¹⁰ Our map, however, is Soupart's original which at some point seemingly came into Bottée's possession.

Several other direct copies of the Soupart map exist in the Bibliothèque Nationale and will be mentioned here. One is in the D'Anville Collection. It

bears the same title (with slight spelling variation) and credits Soupart (without the "moy," i.e., "me") but lacks a date. This copy is faithful to Soupart's original in its geography, lacking only a few legends such as those at Mobile Bay. It is also smaller (36 x 12 inches) and probably a later copy that D'Anville obtained for his collection, whether from our map or a duplicate is uncertain.¹¹ The other copy in Paris has no title or date but is said to be the work of Mr. de Rossel.¹² Its geography follows the other two Soupart maps very closely except that a cluster of lakes has been lightly added below the lower Mississippi, in the region west of the delta. As we shall see, this feature is present on the 1718 De Fer and Delisle maps, both of which relied on Soupart's information.

Although we cannot identify the commission that authorized Soupart's survey, the work likely took place after mid-August of 1715 (when the *Dauphine* arrived at Mobile) and was finished before the end of November. Whether Béranger captained the *Dauphine* during the course of this survey--or even whether the *Dauphine* was the vessel used--is also uncertain.¹³ We know that the survey must have been substantially complete by the end of 1715 because Father Le Maire sent a set of four maps to France in mid-January 1716. One of them was a sketch of the coast (Figure 2), quite obviously based on Soupart's "Carte de la Côte de la Loüisiane." It is presently in the Bibliothèque Nationale, but Le Maire extended the coast farther west than Soupart, relying on Spanish sources available to him.

East of the Mississippi, however, Le Maire's



François Le Maire, Untitled sketch of the Gulf Coast, Bibliothèque Nationale, Service Hydrographique, Port. 138 bis-1-6). Karpinski map photograph collection, the Newberry Library.

early 1716 general map of Louisiana and particularly his coastal sketch reflects most of Soupart's information. On the chart of the coast he does not provide as much detail as Soupart, but virtually every feature indicates his reliance on the pilot's survey. This is also true on his general map, although Soupart's information is necessarily condensed. Le Maire, in other words, drafted a simplified version of Soupart's map in his several productions of January 1716, proving that he had access to the results of the survey by that time. His simplification is noticeable in the lower course of the Mississippi, which lacks Soupart's "kinks," and at Mobile Bay, where we do not see Soupart's detail in the upper estuary. On the whole, however, there is little reason to doubt that Le Maire's primary source for the coast was Soupart. Le Maire also sent several other large-scale plans of the coast to France at the same time. These have not been located. Quite possibly they were copies of Soupart's bays, giving more of his detail than seen on either of the two Le Maire maps cited.¹⁴

Besides these 1716 maps, Le Maire completed another general map of Louisiana in 1717. It accompanied his *mémoire* of March 7. The original map is also missing, but evidence suggests that it was copied in France by a draftsman named Sieur Vermale and survives through this uncredited version.¹⁵ The 1717 Vermale map, however, differs somewhat from Le Maire's 1716 "Carte de la Louisiane" in its coastal features. Pensacola Bay has a new form (lacking the crown-shaped island) and Santa Rosa Bay is not so exaggerated, nor is its wrench-shaped peninsular knob so noticeable. In addition, there is now a cluster of lakes below the lower Mississippi River, a feature not seen on any known Le Maire maps, nor on Soupart--except for the copy attributed to Mr. de Rossel, where it is tentatively sketched.

This cluster of lakes made its way into the Delisle and De Fer maps published in 1718, which otherwise may be regarded as copies of Soupart along the coast. Of the two, De Fer's four-sheet map titled *Le Cours du Missisipi, ou de St. Louis* is the most literal expression of Soupart's survey.¹⁶ Not the main map, however, for it is taken from a 1701 Delisle working copy, or preliminary draft, for his *Carte du Mexique*. Called "Carte des environs du Mississipi," the map was never published in this exact form by Delisle,¹⁷ but De Fer started issuing a

version of it in 1715 under the title *La Rivière de Missisipi, et ses environs*. He added a few embellishments and released it again in 1718 as *Partie Meridionale de la Rivière de Missisipi et ses environs*.¹⁸ It formed the lower-left sheet of his 1718 *Le Cours du Missisipi, ou de St. Louis*, the earlier title either trimmed off or concealed by the sheet above when pasted together.

On this upper-left sheet De Fer placed an inset of the Gulf which was his rendition of the Soupart map.¹⁹ He follows Soupart's twisting course of the Mississippi but also adds the cluster of lakes first seen on Vermale's map. On the other hand, Delisle's 1718 *Carte de la Louisiane*--both on the general map and on the Gulf inset--has the lake cluster but gives the Mississippi a straighter course, similar to Le Maire. While Vermale, Delisle, and De Fer all follow the Soupart/Le Maire handling of Mobile and Santa Rosa Bays, a new model is seen on their maps for Pensacola Bay. Gone is the "crown-shaped" island of Soupart, and the bay has a more realistic configuration on all three maps. How did this feature originate? It is difficult to say, but it first surfaces (seemingly) on a Le Maire map dated 1718 in the Delisle sketch-map collection at the Archives Nationales, Paris.²⁰ Either this information reached Delisle (and De Fer) in time for 1718 publication, or they used another, earlier variant of the same model. How Le Maire came by this improved Pensacola Bay remains unknown, but it is far superior to the plan of the bay that he had drawn in 1713 while serving as a priest for the Spanish garrison.

As an example of Soupart's importance, and of the completeness of his survey, let us compare the placenames he gives us for the west side of Mobile Bay with those on derivative maps (see the table on p. 12). Besides these, Soupart's gives other names for the eastern environs of the bay, names also found on maps that relied on him for their source. Several earlier plans of Mobile Bay exist--including one by Father Le Maire for a 1714 *mémoire*--but none are so rich in toponyms.²¹ From this listing, then, it can be seen that Soupart's 1716 map is responsible for the names that were used by his contemporaries for Mobile Bay. Not only that, but the spellings of these features indicate that Delisle and De Fer worked directly from Soupart, rather than from a second-generation copy of Le Maire. Further, Soupart's soundings and his detail of the upper estuary became the model for later mapmakers, even engi-

Comparison of Toponyms on Soupart and Derivative Maps

1716 Soupart Coast	1716 Le Maire Coast	1718 De Fer Inset	1718 Delisle Inset
Naniaba	Thomes	Naniaba	Naniaba
Mobiliens	Mobiliens	Mobiliens	Mobiliens
Vieux Fort		Vieux Fort Louis	Vieux Fort Louis
Tansas	Taensas	Tansas	Tansas
Tuouaches	Taouachats	Tuvachas	Taouachas
Apalaches	Apalaches	Appalaches	Apalaches
Nouveau Fort Louis	Fort Louis	Nouveau Fort Louis	Fort Louis
R. aux Chiens	R. au Chien	R. au Chien	R. au Chien
Village de Chatteux	Chattaux	Chatteaux	Chattaux
R. au Chevril	R. au Chevreuil	R. aux Chevreuil	R. au Chevreuil
R. aux Poutes	R. aux Poutes	R. aux Poutes	R. aux Poutes
Miragouare(?)	Grosse Pointe	Miragonine	Miragovine

neers working in the colony like Valentin Devin.

A few of these manuscript maps should be mentioned, for seldom were pilots or engineers able to reconnoiter all the places set forth on their maps. Instead, they used existing sketches and surveys until the opportunity arose to make a personal reconnaissance. Usually these examinations were of limited scope, such as the survey of the passes around Dauphine Island conducted by Du Sault, commander of the *Paon*, in May 1717,²² or the plans of the same region sent by Rémonville two years later.²³ Sometimes this information did not appear on larger maps until it was transmitted back to the Dépôt des Cartes et Plans in France, but--thanks to zealous geographers like Le Maire--it often surfaced on maps produced in the colony.

A noteworthy example is the 1718 manuscript "Carte Nouvelle et tres exacte d'une partie de la Louisianne,"²⁴ which may be the work of Capt. Jean Béranger or based on his extensive knowledge of the gulf. It resembles the Soupart map in many respects, including the kinks of the Mississippi, but there are refinements as well. Béranger, incidentally, returned to France sometime in 1716, either on the *Dauphine* or another vessel, after having sailed up the Mississippi as far as the future site of New

Orleans. Instructions were issued to him in October 1717 as captain of the *Neptune*, which was bound for Louisiana with the *Dauphine* and *Vigilante*.²⁵ They arrived in February 1718, and shortly thereafter Béranger went with Bienville's brother, Sieur de Châteaugué, to establish a fort at St. Joseph Bay. Béranger drew a plan of the bay, dated May 1, 1718,²⁶ and the information is reflected on the anonymous "Carte Nouvelle et tres exacte" of the same year. Thus did specific features acquire more sophistication with the passage of time and actual reconnaissance.

As they have a bearing on the Soupart map, let us follow subsequent events concerning the *Dauphine* and Capt. Béranger. The *Dauphine*, along with the *Neptune* and *Vigilante*, sailed for France in March 1718, while Béranger remained behind. In February 1719 instructions from the Company of the West were issued to Capt. "Beloquin" (Bloquin?) for his voyage to Louisiana on the *Dauphine*.²⁷ It and the *St. Louis* arrived at Pensacola Bay (then under French control) on June 28 "loaded with food and merchandise." Evidently it remained there, being caulked until the Spaniards retook the bay in August. During this action the *Dauphine* was accidentally burned and a few sailors perished in the

flames. As noted, Soupart's chart is slightly fire-damaged along its edges, but we cannot say if it happened to be on board at the time the *Dauphine* was destroyed, and if the map survived the conflagration.

Pensacola Bay was rapidly reconquered by French forces and remained in their hands until the end of the war, when it was returned to Spain. During this period of several years a rash of French plans of the bay came to be drawn and many of them are still extant. They contain greater detail than seen on earlier plans, despite the fact that French ships had a certain amount of access to Pensacola during the War of the Spanish Succession, when France and Spain were allied against England.

The French occupation during 1719-1722 coincided with the arrival of skilled engineers and draftsmen in the colony. One of the first was Valentin Devin who came with Sieur de Sérigny (another of the Le Moyne brothers), just before the first attack on Pensacola. Devin charted the bay and other points along the coast "according to the observations of Sérigny," but Soupart's earlier survey is manifest in the series of maps that Devin produced between 1719-1721.²⁸ Likewise, maps drafted in France by Sieur de Beauvilliers, Philippe Buache, Nicolas Bellin, and other cartographers profited from the surveying work of Soupart, Béranger, Devin, and those active in Louisiana at this pivotal juncture.

Béranger, for example, made two voyages to the Texas coast, accompanied on both occasions by Devin as his mapmaker. These trips produced plans of the bays visited (Aransas and Galveston), allowing Devin to improve his larger charts of the coast. At this time, Louisiana was visited by Father Laval on several ships captained by Valette de Laudan and Caffaro. This 1720 voyage resulted in another coastal chart by Sabatier on which we find elements of Soupart and Devin. Several versions of this chart exist in the French archives, and it was published in Laval's 1728 book, *Voyage de la Louisiane*.²⁹ Nicolas Bellin likewise brought this Gulf Coast model to publication, which the various Beauvilliers maps remained in manuscript form.³⁰

Delisle's 1718 map, of course, was copied widely by other cartographers ranging from Herman Moll to Johan Baptiste Homann. Some of these copies also carried the inset map of the Gulf Coast but all exploited the Soupart information contained on

Delisle's general map of Louisiana. As late as 1783 this map was still being reissued by the Delisle succession with only boundary changes reflected, not changes to the geography itself.³¹ De Fer's 1718 four-sheet map also enjoyed a wide circulation, thanks to Henri Abraham Châtelain's *Carte de la Nouvelle France*, which was published in 1719 (Figure 3). It was a one-sheet reduced copy, containing the Soupart inset of the Gulf Coast at upper left, and it spawned a multitude of copies with only minor variations. This is all the more amazing since De Fer's general map carried information about Texas taken from a Delisle draft of 1701, information which had been greatly improved by his issue of 1718. Nonetheless, mapmakers continued to publish copies of the earlier model, seemingly unbothered by the fact that the Soupart inset was more current and contained information that contradicted the main map itself. Even when Delisle's 1718 depiction of Louisiana reigned supreme, certain mapmakers managed to incorporate aspects of Soupart's survey. On *A Map of the British Empire in North America* (1733), the Englishman Henry Popple, for example, used the Soupart inset on De Fer's map but added a few improvements (such as Pensacola Bay), from Delisle and his French contemporaries. Other features on Popple's map (such as Santa Rosa Bay) clearly derive from the Soupart prototype.

From the foregoing it may be seen that Soupart's 1716 map is an essential link in understanding the evolution of Gulf cartography. The use of Soupart's survey by Le Maire demonstrates the scientific basis of the maps that he compiled and sent to France. In other words, the missionary was not drawing his maps on hearsay evidence; Le Maire was using the best sources available to him, although he did not cite these sources on the copies forwarded to the French court and the Delisles through his friend, Jean Bobé.

Soupart's Gulf model swiftly made its way into several published maps. It appeared on the 1718 map of Louisiana by Delisle, both on the general map and on the large-scale inset of the Gulf. While Delisle credited Le Maire on this map, he did not mention Le Maire's source for the coastal information. De Fer's four-sheet map of New France, also released in 1718, contained out-of-date information on its lower-left sheet. Its inset at top left, however, was a more faithful copy of Soupart's 1716 survey than found on Delisle's map, although both De Fer

and Delisle used another, better plan for Pensacola Bay. More importantly, because of these two cartographers' influence on the mapmaking world, Soupart's information remained the basic model for the Gulf Coast until mid-century through copies released by a number of European map publishers. Although many questions still exist about the maker and the circumstances that led to his map, the dis-

covery of Soupart's 1716 "Carte de la Côte de la Louisiane" has provided some important answers on how knowledge of the Gulf Coast began to be reflected on French maps of the period.

Jack Jackson
Austin, Texas



Figure 3. Henri Abraham Châtelain, *Carte de la Nouvelle France* (Paris, 1719). The Edward E. Ayer Collection, the Newberry Library.

References

- Delanglez, Jean. "Franquelin, Mapmaker," *Mid-America* 25, 1 (Jan. 1943): 29-74.
- Delanglez, Jean. *El Rio del Espíritu Santo: An Essay on the Cartography of the Gulf Coast...During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (New York: Unites States Catholic Historical Society, 1945).
- Giraud, Marcel. *A History of French Louisiana* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, [1974-93]).
- Higginbotham, Jay. *Old Mobile: Fort Louis de la Louisiane, 1702-1711* (Mobile: Museum of the City of Mobile, 1977).
- Jackson, Jack. *Flags along the Coast: Charting the Gulf of Mexico, 1519-1759: A Reappraisal* (Austin: Book Club of Texas, 1995).
- Jackson, Jack, Robert S. Weddle, and Winston De Ville, *Mapping Texas and the Gulf Coast: The Contributions of Saint-Denis, Olivan, and Le Maire* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990).
- Le Gac, Charles. *Immigration and War: Louisiana, 1718-1721 from the Memoir of Charles Le Gac*, ed. and trans. Glenn R. Conrad (Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1970).
- Margry, Pierre, ed. *Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amerique Septentrionale (1614-1754)*, 6 vols. (Paris: D. Jouaust, 1876-86).
- Weddle, Robert S. *The French Thorn: Rival Explorers in the Spanish Sea, 1682-1762* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1991).

Notes

1. Minet's 1685 plans are in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Cartes et plans, Service Hydrographique (hereafter cited as BN, SH) Port. 138, bis-1-1/1D and 1D.
2. The Minet general map of Louisiana is reproduced as in Sara Jones Tucker, *Indian Villages of the Illinois Country: Part I: Atlas* (Springfield: Illinois State Museum, 1942), pl. 7. Ayer ms map 52 at the Newberry Library is a tracing by Pierre Margry.
3. See Tucker, *Indian Villages*, pl. 14, and the Newberry Library, Ayer ms map 62 (a tracing by Margry).
4. This map is reproduced in Jack Jackson, *Flags along the Coast: Charting the Gulf of Mexico, 1519-1759: A Reappraisal* (Austin: Book Club of Texas, 1995) (hereafter *FAC*), frontispiece and pl. 8 and 10.
5. For reproductions of these maps, see *FAC*, pl. 13 and 17.
6. *FAC*, pl. 19.
7. Cadillac to Pontchartrain, 2 Feb. 1716, Archives Nationales, trans. in Dunbar Rowland and Albert G. Sanders, ed., *Mississippi Provincial Archives: French Dominion*, 5 vols. (Jackson: Press of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1927-84) (hereafter cited as *MPA*), 3: 201-203.
8. Bienville to Pontchartrain, 1 Sept. 1715, *MPA*, 3: 184-89; Duclos to Pontchartrain, 25 Dec. 1715, *MPA*, 2: 205-209; Jean-Baptiste Bénard de La Harpe, *Historical Journal of the Establishment of the French in Louisiana* (Lafayette, LA: Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwest Louisiana, 1971), 92.
9. La Harpe, *Historical Journal*, 93.
10. Bibliothèque Nationale, Cartes et plans, Ge D 775 and 4451.
11. D'Anville's copy is Bibliothèque Nationale, Cartes et plans, Ge DD 2987 B (8801), listed as "vers 1715."
12. Bibliothèque Nationale, Cartes et plans, Ge C 614, known

to us only from the photocopy at the Library of Congress (where it is attributed to Rossel--perhaps the copyist).

13. BN, SH, Port. 138 bis-1-6; reproduced in Jack Jackson, Robert S. Weddle, and Winston De Ville, *Mapping Texas and the Gulf Coast: The Contributions of Saint-Denis, Olivan, and Le Maire* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990), fig. 10.
14. An in-house list of the maps and plans transferred from the Service Central Hydrographique de la Marine to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Cartes et plans, in 1947 contains several Le Maire Gulf maps which we have not seen. They are Port. 138 bis-1-6/1 and 141-1-7D, possibly the missing maps sent by the missionary in January 1716.
15. Vermale's 1717 map is reproduced in Jackson, et al, *Mapping Texas and the Gulf Coast*, fig. 15.
16. The title cited appears on the left of De Fer's four-sheet map. Another title (*La France Occidentale...*) is given on the right, which has led to some confusion in properly citing the issue. See *FAC*, 43, for a clear reproduction of the entire left portion of the map; pl. 15 focuses on the lower portion, including the coast.
17. Delisle's 1701 draft is reproduced in *FAC*, pl. 14.
18. The De Fer *Partie Meridionale...* (1718), is reproduced in Robert S. Weddle, *The French Thorn: Rival Explorers in the Spanish Sea, 1682-1762* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1991), fig. 22.
19. Reproduced in *FAC*, pl. 23. The inset has its own title, *Les Costes de la Louisiane...*, but does not mention Soupart as its source.
20. See Jack Jackson, et al, *Mapping Texas and the Gulf Coast*, fig. 11.
21. Among the pre-Soupart plans of Mobile Bay, see the 1712 plan in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Estampes, vol. 22 [#3] and the 1714 plan that accompanies Le Maire's *mémoire* (The Newberry Library, Ayer ms map 98).
22. One such item (a polished copy by Vermale) is the frontispiece in Marcel Giraud, *A History of French Louisiana* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, [1974-93]), vol. 1.
23. BN, SH, Port. 138-10-5D; it has two maps on one sheet, and the date could either be 1717 or 1719.
24. Service Hydrographique de la Marine, 69-6 (formerly cited as BSH, 4040C-6).
25. His instructions for the 1717 voyage are in the Archives Nationales, Paris, Marine B 42 bis, folios 173-79.
26. Two variants are in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Cartes et plans: Ge DD 2987 (8809) and SH portfolio 138-8-2D. See Weddle, *The French Thorn*, for the former item.
27. La Harpe, *Historical Journal*, 106 and 108.
28. *FAC*, part 2, focuses on the coastal maps of Devin, reproducing a number of them.
29. See BN, SH, Port. 138 bis-1-12; Port. 138 bis-1-13D; and Bibliothèque Nationale, Cartes et plans, Ge DD 2987 [8804].
30. In addition to the 1720 map of Louisiana by Beauvilliers, in 1721 he drafted one of the coast. It is in the Service Historique de l'Armée, 7C-209.
31. Delisle's *Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Mississippi...* (1718) is often reproduced; see *FAC*, pl. 24, for the first edition. Among the many copies are Herman Moll's *A New Map of the North Parts of America claimed by France* (1720); John Senex's *A Map of Louisiana and of the River Mississippi* (1721); and Mattheus Seutter's *Accurata delineatio celeberrimae Regionis Ludoviciviciane vel Gallice Louisiane...* (1734).

Cartography and History: A Report on an NEH Summer Institute

This past summer the Smith Center was host to the National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Institute, "Cartography and History: Using Maps in Teaching the Humanities." This was the sixth NEH-funded Summer Institute the Center has sponsored during the past twenty years. The five-week session focused on new directions in the history of cartography, theory and the history of cartography, maps as historical sources and presenting historic information in cartographic form.

The institute was taught jointly by a team of scholars under the direction of James Akerman, the

Smith Center's director and David Buisseret, the institute's principal instructor (and former Smith Center director). Dr. Buisseret, now Professor of History at the University of Texas at Arlington, welcomed the group with a lecture concerned with the universality of cartography. Later in the institute, he addressed the historiography of map use in illuminating themes in European history and showed numerous slides of satellite imagery and aerial photography to the twenty participants. David Woodward, Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and director of the *History of Cartography* Project, introduced maps in the ancient and medieval European worlds to 1470 and pondered how maps fit into the larger class of non-verbal representations of the environment. The general principles of cartobibliography were



The Smith Center's 1996 Summer Institute participants and staff. From left to right, Front Row: Bob Karrow, Adele Haft, Miriam Helen Hill, Monika Creden, Bill Fox, Tina Reithmaier; Second Row: Art Holzheimer, Martha Houle, Bill Bryson, John Rennie Short, David Buisseret; Third Row: Laurie Glover, Akwasi Assensoh, Sr. Maureen McCann, Laura Hostetler, Jane Kinney, Antonio Rios-Bustamente; Back Row: Jeff Patton, Jim Akerman, Kevin Stevens, Doris Dwyer, Jack Haymond, Jim Krokhar, Pat Morris, John Long.

discussed by Robert W. Karrow, Jr., Administrative Curator of Special Collections and Curator of Maps at the Newberry Library. Karrow shared his knowledge of European mapping since the Renaissance with the group of college teachers and spent a few afternoons pulling a number of examples from the stacks. Map-types in North American and their listings were reviewed by Patrick Morris, Assistant Curator of Maps at the Newberry Library.

Gerald Danzer, Professor of History at the University of Illinois at Chicago, introduced the participants to mapping in North America and showed how North American history can be interpreted through maps. James Akerman read the hidden agendas in historic maps and gave an overview of the history of cartographic design. Barbara Belyea, Professor of English at the University of Calgary, lectured on the cartographic theory, "maps and/as language." The weeks of instruction ended with two "hands-on" sessions. Free-lance cartographer Tom Willcockson demonstrated the use of computer programs for generating maps and discussed generating perspective views from historical documents. John Long, Director of the Newberry's Historical County Boundary Atlas Project discussed the use of existing software packages and data bases in the mapping of historical phenomena for the classroom.

Twenty participants from across the country, college-level teachers of history, languages and literature, geography, anthropology, and sociology, attended the summer institute. Some teach at four-year institutions, while others teach at community colleges. All brought a genuine interest in studying maps and using maps as a source to enhance their teaching skills and scholarly interests. The participants each presented an evaluation of how they were going to use maps in their teaching during the last week of the summer institute. The topics of these sessions ranged from county atlases to the imaginary map used in literary form. For some this interchange of ideas was the most useful part of the institute. All of the participants of course enjoyed the free time allotted to them most afternoons to read in the library's rich cartographic collections.

In addition to the lectures, the group went on two field trips. Chris Baruth, Acting Director of the American Geographical Society Collection at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, prepared an exhibit of that collection's treasures. A tour of the Illinois landscape along the Illinois and Michigan

Canal Corridor was given by Michael Conzen, Professor of Geography at the University of Chicago.

Several of the participants are preparing commentaries on selected maps that will be published as part of the Center's continuing series of slide sets. The participants will be coming back in January for a three-day conference where they will have the opportunity to discuss how well the institute has achieved its goal of enhancing their use of historic maps in the classroom.

Tina Reithmaier
Project Coordinator

NEH Summer Institute Participants

Akwasi Assensoh	Indiana University
Michael Bryson	Roosevelt University
Monika Creden	Tomball College
Doris Dwyer	Western Nevada Community College
William Fox	Skidmore College
Laurie Glover	Pomona College
Adele Haft	Hunter College
Jack Haymond	Northland Community and Technical College
Miriam Helen Hill	Frostburg State University
Laura Hostetler	University of Illinois at Chicago
Martha Houle	College of William and Mary
Jane Kinney	Valdosta State University
James Krokhar	DePaul University
Sr. Maureen McCann	Gwynedd-Mercy College
Jeffrey Patton	University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Antonio Rios- Bustamante	University of Arizona
Eugenie Rovai	California State University, Chico
John Rennie Short	Syracuse University
Kevin Stevens	University of Nevada, Reno
Margaret Villanueva	Northern Illinois University

"Maps on the Move: Cartography for Transportation and Travel" The 12th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography

From the first series, presented by the late R.A. Skelton in 1966, the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography have encouraged discussion and publication in emerging fields of interest. On 24-26 October the Nebenzahl Lectures celebrated their thirtieth anniversary with the twelfth series, "Maps on the Move: Cartography for Transportation and Travel." The festivities commenced on Thursday evening, 24 October, with Ken Nebenzahl's remembrance of past lecture series.

Then, Dr. Catherine Delano Smith (the London-based editor of *Imago Mundi*, the academic journal of the history of cartography) provided an encyclopedic overview of European road maps up to early modern times entitled, "Milieus of Mobility: Early Route, Road, and Itinerary Maps." Her lecture was particularly helpful in identifying the main categories of travel and transportation maps: itinerary maps, which lead travelers from place to place via a series of linear instructions; and network maps, which describe an entire route system, and are used in route planning.

Friday was a full day of four lectures bringing those in attendance forward into the industrial technologies of later modern times. Prof. James Vance (University of California, Berkeley), an authority on the historical geography of transportation, opened the day with "On the Move in the Modern World: An Overview." Dr. Andrew Cook, who looks after the maps from the India Records Office at the British



Ken Nebenzahl (second from left) with Smith Center directors past and present at the 12th Nebenzahl Lectures. From left: James Akerman, David Buisseret, and David Woodward.



Catherine Delano Smith delivers the opening lecture of the 12th Nebenzahl Lectures.

Library, then presented a fascinating assessment of Alexander Dalrymple's place in the evolution of the sea charts of the British Admiralty, "A considerable mass of information judiciously arranged and digested": The Growth of the British Admiralty Chart." In his talk, "Mapping a Transcontinental Nation: Nineteenth-Century American Railroad Cartography", Jerry Musich, Director of the Indiana Donors Alliance and an expert in railroad history, mused on the relationship between maps and the development of the American railroad system. Smith Center director Dr. James Akerman closed the day with a lecture on American automobile road maps entitled "Directions and Destinations: Mapping and Making an American Motorized National Space." After the final lecture of the day, lecturers and audience alike enjoyed a reception sponsored by the University of Chicago Press, honoring Barbara Mundy, the recipient of the latest Nebenzahl Prize for her book, *The Mapping of New*

Spain: Indigenous Cartography and the Maps of the Relaciones Geográficas, and David Buisseret, editor of the latest book based emerging from the Nebenzahl Lectures series, *Rural Images: The Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds*.

Ralph Ehrenberg (Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress) opened Saturday, the final day of the series, with his "From Aero-Maps to Aeronautical Charts: The Emergence of Aviation Cartography in the United States." Finally, Dr. Michael Dobson (Vice President of New Business Development, Rand McNally) looked towards the future of personal navigation with "Automobile Navigation Systems: Where Did the Road Map Go?" In the afternoon, many of the conference participants gathered for a discussion of the commonalities and differences among the types of maps considered during the series and to consider subjects for future series. A book incorporating the lectures is now being prepared by Dr. Akerman.

Smith Center Announcements

Center Has New Director

A search for a new Director for the Smith Center was completed this spring when **Dr. James R. Akerman** was selected. Dr. Akerman is a geographer who received his M.A. from the University of Michigan and his Ph.D. from Penn State. No stranger to readers of *Mapline*, which he has edited for nine years, Jim's new job required a move of only about twenty feet from the office where he served as the Center's Assistant Director from 1987 to 1995, when he took over as Acting Director.

Nebenzahl Prize Awarded

The Smith Center is delighted to announce the award of the Nebenzahl Prize to **Dr. Barbara E. Mundy** for her book *The Mapping of New Spain: Indigenous Cartography and the Maps of the Relaciones Geográficas*. The prize is the third so awarded to outstanding monographs in the history of cartography. The previous awards were made to Roger Kain and Elizabeth Baigent for *The Cadastral Map in the Service of the State* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992) and to Josef Konvitz for *Cartography in France, 1660-1848: Science, Engineering, and Statecraft* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987).

Dr. Mundy's award was announced at a gala reception on 25 October held at the Newberry Library during the recent Nebenzahl Lectures,



At the 12th Nebenzahl Lectures. From left to right: Morris Philipson (Director of the University of Chicago Press), David Buisseret, Penelope Kaiserlian (Associate Director of the University of Chicago Press), Barbara Mundy (recipient of the Nebenzahl Prize), and Ken Nebenzahl.

"Maps on the Move." The prize carried a cash award of \$1500. Dr. Mundy's book has just been published by the University of Chicago Press. It may be ordered from the press for \$40 (£31.95) at 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637, or from the Newberry Library Bookstore, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380.

Staff Doings

Jim Akerman spent much of this past spring and summer preparing the "Paper Trails" exhibit on the history of road maps. After the exhibit opened he led many tours through the galleries and gave lectures on the show to the Midwest Archives Conference, the Chicago Public Library, and the Chicago Map Society. He was also one of seven speakers in October's Nebenzahl Lectures. In April, he co-taught with Craig Howe (Director of the Newberry's D'Arcy McNickle Center for American Indian History) a course in the Newberry Library Lyceum entitled "What Really Happened at the Little Big Horn?" Participants in the course were presented with a number of maps, texts, and films presenting different accounts of the battle and asked to draw a space-time map of the battle. In September, Dr. Akerman presented a paper on maps in geographies in the Newberry's collections to the first ever North American meeting of the Textbook Forum, organized at the Newberry by Paul Gehl (curator of the Newberry's Wing Collection in the History of Printing). In November, Jim attended the annual conference of the National Council for Geography Education in Santa Barbara, California, where he, Professor Gerald A. Danzer (University of Illinois at Chicago), and Vicki Hollister (Hubble School, Wheaton, Illinois) led a workshop introducing the curriculum materials prepared for the "Paper Trails" exhibit to a group of 65 K-12 teachers.

Tina Reithmaier (Coordinator of Special Projects) has been in regular attendance at the Smith Center helping Dr. Akerman run the "Cartography and History" NEH summer institute (see her story on p. 16). In the fall, Tina was a visiting assistant professor at Concordia University, teaching Public History. In her spare time--with five children, very precious spare time--she is writing what we hope will be the next volume in the "Mapping the Metropolis" series, on Cicero Township, Illinois.

Bob Karrow (Administrative Curator of Special Collections and Curator of Maps) has received the 1996 American Library Association Map and Geography Round Table Honors Award, issued in recognition of Bob's many contributions to map librarianship and research in the history of cartography. In a career spanning more than 25 years and an ever-growing list of achievements, special note should be made of his editorship of the 14-volume Checklist of printed maps of printed maps of the Midwest to 1900 (1981), his role as a prime mover of the Chicago Map Society, his vital participation in conferences, workshops, and seminars on the history of cartography, and his award-winning *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps* (1993). Bob also celebrated twenty-five years on the Newberry staff this last summer. Needless to say, the staff and participants of the "Cartography and History" institute relied heavily on his expertise throughout the month, but his presentations on the cartography of the European Renaissance and on carto-bibliography were especially memorable. We look forward to his efforts in the next quarter century.

Patrick Morris (Assistant Curator of Maps) was also a stellar contributor to the summer institute. The participants came to rely heavily on his expert knowledge of the collections and his willingness to respond to their (almost) every request.

Abigail Factor has spent a little more than a year as a Cartographic Reference Assistant in the Newberry's Map Room. Alas, she transferred to the general offices of the library's Division of Research and Education in November. The new Cartographic Reference Assistant is **Jean Duplantier**.

Dan Cochran, the Newberry's conservator of photographs and a lover of the American roadscape, was the ideal coordinator for the "Paper Trails" educational program. Dan had the monumental task of scheduling more than 50 tours through the exhibit in September, October, and November and organizing four workshops introducing area teachers to the exhibit and related educational materials.

Map Room and Smith Center Volunteers

A few words are in order for the Newberry Library's map collection volunteers, whose combined efforts amount to three decades of labor.

After teaching school and raising a family, **Peggy Hafner** first began volunteering in 1985 by leading weekly library tours, which she continues today. In 1987 Peggy also began work on the atlas project, cataloging individual maps from the library's earliest atlases. For the last ten years Peggy has cataloged thousands of articles and offprints in the library's vertical file on the history of cartography.

Eunice Napolillo retired as a laboratory technician from the Ethicon medical supply company and began working in the Newberry's annual bookfair in 1985. She subsequently identified and cataloged thousands of microfilms, slides, and transparencies used in compiling the Special Collections Image Index. Since 1994 Eunice has sorted and classified thousands of textbooks and novels dating from the turn of the century, all published by Rand McNally and forming part of the Newberry's Rand McNally Collection.

Adrian Alexander came to the library after a long career with the University of Chicago development office, and like Peggy and Eunice, has worked on several projects. Adrian first worked in several bookfairs, and then organized and indexed the personal papers of Donald Anderson, a noted calligrapher and teacher at the University of Wisconsin. For the past couple of years Adrian has devoted many hours to the library's atlas project, compiling an indexed database from hundreds of worksheets describing maps appearing in pre-1850 atlases.

Mark Greaves has nearly completed the task of carefully marking and refolding thousands of Rand McNally road maps that had been kept in scrapbooks. The maps include many issues by other publishers besides Rand McNally. In some instances they been taken straight from the press and had never been folded. This unique resource is now far more accessible to readers. A road map collector himself, Mark works in the new media department of Rand McNally. In the early stages of this project, Mark was assisted by fellow Rand McNally employee **Karen Cuiskelly**, who has now gone on to library school at Kent State University.

Art Holzheimer and **Helen Sclair** have offered timely help with Smith Center mailings this year and have served admirably as greeters at many public events.

The Smith Center also extends its thanks to the volunteer docents who guided and educated more

than 2000 school-children from the Chicago area on tours through the "Paper Trails" exhibit: **Joy Herbert, Valerie Krejcie, Kathryn Neary, Ruth Owens, Katherine Rapp, Tom Swanstrom, and Truex Upchurch.**

Rural Images

The newest in volume to emerge from the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography was published this past spring. *Rural Images: Estate Maps in the Old and New Worlds was the subject of the ninth series of Nebenzahl Lectures*, which were held in Autumn, 1988. Rural Images documents the origin of the modern estate map in Tudor England, traces its spread to America and Europe, and ponders the social and economic circumstances that gave rise to this unique but now virtually extinct form of mapping. The volume was edited by David Buisseret, and includes contributions by Dr. Buisseret, P. D. A. Harvey, Sarah Bendall, and B. W. Higman. Dr. Buisseret was on hand to personally sign copies of the volume at a reception sponsored by the book's publisher, the University of Chicago Press, during the recent Nebenzahl Lectures. The book can be ordered from the Newberry Library bookstore or directly from the University of Chicago Press, 5801 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

Chicago Map Society

Program Chair Bob Karrow has lined up an entertaining slate of meetings this year. On 12 September Philip Burden journeyed from England to present a lecture based on his much-needed/anticipated illustrated cartobibliography, *The Mapping of North America*, covering the period from 1511 to 1670. On 15 October Jim Akerman gave the society a personal tour of his exhibit "Paper Trails: Maps, Highways, and American Journeys in the Twentieth Century." On 21 November members of the society contemplated the end of the road as Helen Sclair led us through the little known world of "Necropolitan Cartography" (that's maps of cemeteries). On 12 December, members of the Chicago Grotto of the National Speleological Society welcomed us to a cave-like room in the basement of the Field Museum of Natural History, where the society

learned about the magnificent art and science of cave mapping. On 16 January, 1997, Craig Howe (Director of the Newberry's D'Arcy McNickle Center for American Indian History) discussed "Mapping the (Un)Settling of America." On 20 February, at 5:30 p.m. Browmen Wilson will lecture on "Maps of Venice: Redefining the Republic in the Sixteenth Century." On 20 March, at 5:30 p.m., Larry Silver will lead the society through his Newberry exhibit, "Theater of the World: The Golden Age of the Atlas." All meetings are open to the public.

Newberry Acquisitions: The Andrew McNally III Collection

In 1989, the Newberry Library became the home of the corporate book and map collection of Rand McNally & Co., an acquisition that put us in the forefront of collections of automobile road maps and gave us an exceptional record of the output of one of the country's great commercial publishing enterprises. Two years ago, Andrew McNally III, the Chairman Emeritus of the company and grandson

No. 10.



TO RIGHT, NORTH.

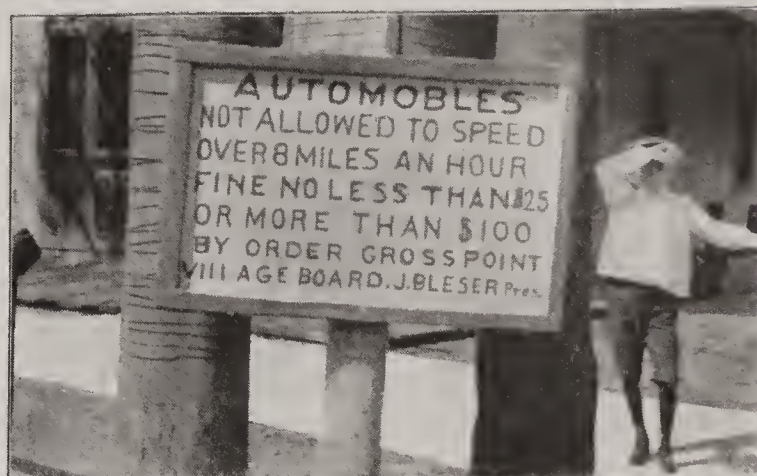
Commencement of Wilmette. When you arrive at bottom of small hill or grade, turn west 300 feet, then north. Above photograph was taken at northern turn. Next turn Lake avenue, 650 feet north.

No. 11.



TO LEFT, WEST.

Lake avenue, Wilmette. Cream colored house with porch on N. W. corner. Go directly west five and one-half miles.



GROSS POINT SIGN.

No. 12.



TO RIGHT, NORTH.

West road ends here. Big red barn on left, setting back. Tree shown in center of photograph sets 100 feet back from fence. Next turn one-half mile.

Navigating in the North Shore suburbs of Chicago, from H. Sargent Michaels, *Photographic Runs, Series "C": Chicago to Lake Geneva, Lake Geneva to Delevan, Delevan to Detroit* (Chicago: H. Sargent Michaels Co., 1905). Andrew McNally III Gift, the Newberry Library.

of the founder, donated his personal collection of some 450 items, a gift that deepened our coverage of the company's history, while bringing us new and exciting acquisitions in the fields of geographical education, maps, atlases, geographical games, and globes.

Mr. McNally has been associated with the company since 1931 and was its president from 1947 until the 1970s, when he became Chairman of the Board. His collecting interests included, of course, the early history of the company, and with this gift the Library was able to acquire a number of early Rand McNally imprints that had not been in the corporate library. Perhaps most prominent among these are a series of the rare Photo-Auto Guides. These books, in limp leather bindings, illustrate all the turns and many landmarks on a series of fixed inter-city routes. Because the photographs were uni-directional, each route had to be presented twice, to and from each city. The guides include round-trip accounts of the journeys from Chicago to New York, South Bend to Indianapolis, Toledo to Detroit, Albany to Sarasota Springs, Chicago to Beloit via Lake Geneva, Chicago to Cleveland, Chicago to Beloit via Rockford, and Chicago to Milwaukee. The story is that Mr. McNally's father took the photos for the last-named book while driving to Milwaukee on his honeymoon. The gift included a number of early Rand McNally publications, among them dozens of nineteenth-century travelers' maps, guidebooks, a booklet of *Familiar Hymns* printed by William Rand in 1859, railroad tickets and other ephemeral printing, and some photographs and manuscripts relating to the company and to Mr. McNally's World War II work in the Army Map Service.

Mr. McNally's long interest in geographical education is reflected in a fine collection of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century school geographies. A number of Rand McNally imprints are, of course, to be found in this group, along with such rarities as *Atlas des enfans, ou nouvelle méthode pour apprendre la géographie* (Lyon, 1783), J. A. Cummings's *Introduction to Ancient and Modern Geography* (Boston, 1818), Peter Parley's *Method of Telling about Geography to Children* (Hartford, 1829), William Hughes's *Treasury of Geography* (London, 1856), Cornell's *First Steps in Geography* (New York, 1858) and Deacon's *Synchronological Chart, Pictorial and Descriptive, of Universal History* (London, 1900?).

Atlases, as one might expect, are here in quantity. Some highlights are:

- the Gastaldi edition of Ptolemy's *Geografia* (Venice, 1548)
- Giuseppe Rosaccio's *Viaggio da Venetia a Costantinopoli per mare* (Venice, 1598)
- Moll's *World Described* (London, after 1740)
- *The School Atlas, or; Key to Goldsmith's Geographical Copy-Books* (London, ca. 1800)
- Melish's *Military and Topographical Atlas of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1815)
- Morse's *Atlas of the United States* (New Haven, 1823)

Augustin Legrand, *Globe artificiel et mécanique à l'usage du petit géographe* (Paris, ca. 1825). Andrew McNally III Gift, the Newberry Library.



· Tanner's *New American Atlas* (Philadelphia, 1823)

· a series of 13 maps from H. & F. J. Huntington's *School Atlas* (Hartford, 1830), all individually mounted on boards, possibly for classroom use or as a salesman's sample

· nine maps (all published) of David Burr's *Series of Maps for a General Atlas* (New York, 1832)

· Olney's *New and Improved School Atlas* (New York, 1837)

The line between geographical education and geographical games is often crossed as publishers find novel and inherently fun ways of introducing geographical concepts to younger readers. Three particularly fine examples of this genre in Mr. McNally's gift are the *Géorama universel, ou description générale de la terre* (Paris, ca. 1825), a charming game with 314 engraved maps mounted on playing cards; a folding *Globe artificiel et mécanique à l'usage du petit géographe*, also Parisian and produced at about the same time; another folding globe (*Betts's New Portable Terrestrial Globe*) this one produced in London about 1850 and consisting of an umbrella-like mechanism covered by cloth; and a fine 55-piece jigsaw puzzle, *Mitchell's dissected map of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1854).

Mr. McNally is also very fond of miniature globes and his gift included eleven fine examples including a 1754 Nathaniel Hill, a lovely James Wilson with a horizontal mounting, and a ceramic globe showing the British Empire, made for the coronation of Edward VIII. The Newberry loaned several of Mr. McNally's globes to the AGS for their recent exhibition "The Sphere of the Cartographer."

Andrew McNally III's gift has thus significantly enriched the Newberry's collections in several areas. It is a fine and fitting tribute to its donor, who has done so much for the cause of geographical education and for the Newberry Library, which he has served as the four-term chairman of the Newberry Library Associates and as a member of our Board of Trustees.

Robert W. Karrow, Jr.

Administrative Curator of Special Collections and
Curator of Maps

Briefly Noted

(Compiled by Patrick Morris)

Goodbye Map Collector, Hello Mercator's World

The international History of Cartography community was shocked by the sudden demise early this year of *The Map Collector*, a truly fine quarterly magazine based in Great Britain that had been running since 1977. The journal was bought out by *Mercator's World*, a rival publication that had only begun publishing in February. With the editorial involvement of several distinguished international scholars, we hope that *Mercator's World* will establish a reputation equal to that of its predecessor. For information about the new publication, which will be published six times each year, contact *Mercator's World*, 845 Willamette St., Eugene, OR 97401; phone 800-840-3810.

Clements Map Librarian Appointed

Brian Leigh Dunnigan has been appointed as Curator of Maps and Newspapers at the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. As a noted scholar of eighteenth-century British and American military history and former Director of Historic Fort Wayne, Dunnigan should prove a worthy successor to David Bosse, who recently became Librarian at Historic Deerfield in Massachusetts.

Monmonier Joins History of Cartography Project

David Woodward, director of the History of Cartography publication project based at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has announced the appointment of Mark S. Monmonier (University of Syracuse) as co-editor of volume six of the *History of Cartography*, covering the 20th century. Publication of volume six is projected for Fall 2002.

EXPLOKART Expands

Thanks to recent additional funding from Utrecht University, the ongoing research and publication project based at that university, "EXPLOKART," has been able to hire **Peter van der Krogt** as a new researcher, joining project director **Günter Schilder**. Dr. Van der Krogt continues his work on an edition of the Blaeu-Van der Hem atlas and a new edition of *Atlantes Neerlandici*, a comprehensive bibliographical of atlases published in the Low Countries. Dr. Schilder meanwhile will continue his work *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, a work that has now reached five volumes, containing facsimiles of and commentary on major landmarks in the history of Dutch cartography.

Exhibitions

"The Sphere of the Cartographer" (23 October - 22 November 1996, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Golda Meier Library, American Geographical Society Collection). Under the sponsorship of Arthur and Janet Holzheimer, the American Geographic Society Collection's recent exhibition neatly synthesized the history of globes; it is possibly the first, and certainly the most ambitious, exhibit in North America ever devoted solely to this topic. On display were terrestrial and celestial globes and globe gores produced by European, Asian, and American mapmakers between 1492 and 1978. Maps and globes were complemented with a selection of texts documenting the evolution, manufacture, and use of globes. Also included were ephemeral items such as puzzles and solar system models. The exhibit was accompanied by a catalog of the same title compiled by Scott R. McEathron and Sharon Hill; comprised of 30 pages, 72 descriptions, 32 black-and-white photographs, and 2 bibliographies; and published by the American Geographic Society Collection (Milwaukee, 1996) as their Special Publication No. 5, ISBN 1-87981-18-X.

The exhibit opening was celebrated with a one-day symposium hosted by AGS curator Christopher Baruth, who introduced lectures by Peter van der Krogt of the University of Utrecht, and David Woodward and Arthur Robinson, both of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Items from the AGS collection were displayed with globes loaned from the Holzheimers' private collection, the Adler

Planetarium, the Newberry Library, and the Library of Congress, among others. Some interesting items included two anonymous Islamicate celestial globes made from metal in the early 17th century, and an uncut sheet of Denoyer-Geppert lunar globe gores inscribed by Apollo mission astronauts on individual landing sites (loaned by Chicago map collector Gerald Fitzgerald). Also displayed was one of the massive 1942 globes (50 inches in diameter) produced under the direction of Arthur Robinson for the Office of Strategic Services, precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency (see "Mr. Roosevelt's Globe" in *Mapline* no. 65, Spring 1992).

"The Cartographic Creation of New England" (6 November 1996 - 27 April 1997, University of Southern Maine, Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education). Dr. Harold Osher and Peggy L. Osher recently donated a copy of the *Columbus Letter* (Basel, 1494) to the Osher Map Library and at the University of Southern Maine in Portland. The *Letter*, which includes the earliest printed maps of newly discovered American lands, will be included in the exhibit. A World Wide Web site containing a reproduction of the *Letter* with accompanying description is at: www.usm.maine.edu/~maps/columbus/.

"The Wondrous New Land: The Mapping of Texas 1570-1860" (19 January 1996 - 6 July 1996, Capitol Complex Visitors Center, Austin). Three hundred years of Texas were exhibited at the Texas State Capitol early this year. The curators of the exhibit were J. C. Martin (San Jacinto Museum of History) and Michael T. Moore (Texas General Land Office).

"A Century of Cycling Maps: Hobby Horses, Pennyfarthings, and Velocipedes" was on display at the Harvard Map Collection this past summer. For information about the exhibit contact David Cobb, Harvard Map Collection, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Rand McNally Wall Map Contest

Rand McNally and Company is sponsoring a contest for school districts to submit descriptions of the oldest wall maps of the world in their possession. One entry per school district will be accepted until the submission deadline of 14 February 1997. To be considered, maps should be at least 44 inches

wide and mounted on spring rollers. Selected finalists will then be asked to send in their maps (which are kept by the company) in return for a new set of three pull-down maps. The winning school will receive \$10,000 in Rand McNally products. Contest registration packets are available by calling 800-678-7263 or writing the company at P.O. Box 1906, Skokie, IL 60076.

Awards and Fellowships

The **J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography** for 1996-97 have been awarded to **Lisa Blansett** (Florida International University) for her project "Cartographies: British Fiction and Mapping, 1660-1817"; and to **Molly Bourne** (Harvard University) for her study of "Francesco II Gonzaga and Early Renaissance Map Collecting in Italy." Since the fund was established in 1992, the Harley trustees have awarded seven fellowships to scholars wishing to take advantage of the great riches of historic map collections in the London area. U.S. residents will be pleased to learn that the American Friends of the J.B. Harley Research Fellowships, Inc., has been established to receive tax-deductible dollar donations. They may send tax-deductible dollar checks, made out to "Harley Fellowships," to the American Friends of the J.B. Harley Research Fellowships, Inc., c/o Prof. David Woodward, 1443 Mound Street, Madison, WI 53711-2221. For information and fellowships application forms (due 1 November each year) write the Hon. Sec., c/o the British Library Map Library, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3DG, England.

The International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) has honored **Montserrat Galera i Monegal** with its **Helen Wallis Award** for 1996. As head of the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya in Barcelona, she is noted for organizing numerous Institut courses on the history of cartography, a long list of published works (including a geographical bibliography of Barcelona and her historical atlas of Barcelona), and her long promotion of international cooperation in the field.

Brian Adams has been awarded the first **Yolande Hodson Award** by the Charles Close Society for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps for his research on mathematical aspects found in the Survey's cartography. (*Mercator's World*, vol. 1, no.

5)

Roger Kain and Richard Oliver were jointly awarded the **McColvin Medal** by the (British) Library Association for their book *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1995). (*Mercator's World*, vol. 1, no. 5)

In July, The John Carter Brown Library at Brown University, announced the recipients of its research fellowships for the 1996-97 academic year. Among the 25 scholars supported this year are two recipients of the **Jeannette D. Black Memorial Fellowship** for the study of the history of cartography: **Francesc Relano** (European University Institute, Italy) for his project "The Idea of Africa within Myth and Reality: Cosmographic Discourse and Cartographic Science in the Renaissance"; and **Dirk Imhof** (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium), for his project, "The Evolution of the Accompanying Texts of Abraham Ortelius's Atlases." The application deadline for fellowships to be awarded in the 1997-98 academic year is 15 January 1997. For further information write to: Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence Rhode Island 02912; phone 401-863-2725; fax 401-863-3477; e-mail Karen_Demaria@brown.edu.

Conferences

A Celebration of Helen Wallis. The late Dr. Helen Wallis, who served as Map Librarian of the British Library until her retirement, is to be the subject of a seminar on 12 April 1997 at Oxford's St Hugh's College, of which she was a graduate. The seven speakers (Janet Backhouse, Tony Campbell, Andrew David, Elly Dekker, Brenda Hall, Ann Shirley, and Frances Wood) will discuss various aspects of her career and academic contributions. The day will conclude with a festival evensong in the chapel, where there is now a plaque in her memory. All are welcome to attend. To reserve a place, please write to Mrs Susan Clear, 62 St Bernard's Road, Oxford, OX2 6EJ, England, enclosing a check for £30 payable to the Association of Senior Members, St Hugh's College (to cover lunch and refreshments).

The Society for the History of Discoveries. The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries, which is being organized

in cooperation with the Hakluyt Society, will be held on the campus of Memorial University of Newfoundland from 14 to 16 August 1997. In addition to papers on topics in the history of geographical exploration, there will be tours of the local area and an expedition to Bonavista, L'Anse Meadows, and Red Bay. For information, contact Alberta Auringer Wood, Maps, Data and Media Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld., Canada A1B 3Y1; phone 709-737-88892; fax 709-737-2153; email awood@morgan.ucs.mun.ca.

Texas Map Society

This newest North American map society held its first program and organizational meeting on 23 November at the Central Library on the campus of the University of Texas at Arlington. For information about joining the society write Texas Map Society, c/o Special Collections Division, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, TX 76019-0497; or contact Katherine Goodwin by phone (817-272-3360), fax (817-272-3360), or email (goodwin@library.uta.edu).

Sites, Sources, and CDs

Atlas of Battista Agnese is a new CD-ROM and book reproducing and discussing a manuscript atlas of 32 charts by the prolific Venetian chartmaker Battista Agnese dated 1554-56 and preserved as Ms. Marc. It. IV 62 (=5067) in the Marciana National Library of Venice. The CD and book are available in English and Italian from Canal Multimedia, Santa Croce 2180, 30135, Venice, Italy.

The **California State Railroad Museum Library** has an extensive collection of railroad maps relating to the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroads, including station plans, right of way maps, and printed maps in promotional brochures, annual reports, and timetables. Some 4200 of these maps appear on the library's online catalogue. For further information contact Ellen Halteman, Librarian, California State Museum, 111 I St., Sacramento, CA 95814; phone 916-323-8073.

The **Bodleian Library** (Oxford) has appointed **Paula Dryburgh** to catalogue the Todhunter Allen collection of British maps and atlases. The collection

includes over 100 county atlases of England and Wales dating from 1617 to 1885; many large-scale county maps of the 18th and early 19th centuries; railway, canal, and road maps; early geological maps; and three nearly complete sets of first edition one-inch Ordnance Survey maps. For information about the collection contact Paula Dryburgh, Map Room, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG, England; phone 01865 277013; fax 01865 277182; email psd@bodley.ox.ac.uk. (Nick Millea, via MAPHIST)

The **Antique Telescope Society** is an international organization of colleagues interested in antique astronomical telescopes, books, binoculars, and related materials. It publishes a quarterly journal and holds annual meetings. ATS members provide assistance in the restoration of instruments, educational shows and displays, and work to preserve historical data and assist collectors. Their homepage is <http://wwwl.tecs.com/OldScope/>. (Matthew Edney via MAPHIST)

A new discussion list on the internet devoted to the history of scientific instruments, named "**rete**," has just been organized. To subscribe to the list send an e-mail message to majordomo@maillist.ox.ac.uk with the command "subscribe rete" in the body of the message (the subject heading should be left blank). Once subscribed you can send messages to the address rete@maillist.ox.ac.uk. For further information write Jim Bennett, Keeper, Museum of the History of Science, Broad Street, Oxford, England; e-mail jim.bennett@histsci.ox.ac.uk; WWW: <http://www.mhs.ox.ac.uk/>.

Obituary

Thomas R. Smith, former Chair of the Department of Geography at the University of Kansas, died on 7 January 1996 in Swarthmore, PA at the age of 86. A cartographer in the U.S. Army Office of Strategic Services during and immediately after the Second World War, Prof. Smith began his teaching career in Kansas in 1947. Known for his work on the Thames School of chartmaking, his *Maps of the 16th to 19th Centuries in the Libraries of the University of Kansas: An Analytical Cartobibliography* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Libraries, 1963) is a standard reference work in the field. (David Woodward via MAPHIST)

Recent Publications

Who's Who in the History of Cartography: The International Guide to the Subject (D8) / edited by Mary Alice Lowenthal. Tring, Herts: For Imago Mundi Ltd by Map Collector Publications, 1995. 269 p. ISBN 0-906430-15-1. £24 from Map Collector Publications, 48 High St., Tring, Herts HP23 5BH, UK.

What began as a 64-page, mimeographed booklet in 1974 has now become a substantial volume with a more expansive scope and a new title to reflect it. (That low grinding noise you hear is the gnashing teeth of serial librarians who will have to record the second title change in the publication's history, not counting the abbreviated D [for "Directory"] -number by which it is known in the trade.) But the rest of us will welcome the new package which has indeed earned the definite article which begins its subtitle. New in this edition is a twenty-five page "What's What in the History of Cartography" that gives a brief guide to the most important literature in the field; information about electronic networks and data bases; lectures, conferences and research centers; fellowships and prizes; directories of map collections and major collection catalogs; lists of slide sets, CDs, and videotapes; information on international, national, and local map societies; and a brief introduction to "The Marketplace": dealers, map fairs, auction records, etc. Part one is a little gem and it's wonderful to have so much useful information brought together so handily. Part two, the "Who's Who" proper, follows the now-familiar pattern: Names, addresses (including, for the first time, a number of e-mail addresses), and phone numbers of people doing work in the field; their areas of current research; and their publications since the last edition (D7, 1992). As Doug Sims has pointed out in a review of D8 (*Map Collector* 74 [Spring 1996]), these publication lists are an important contribution to the bibliography of the subject, since they routinely cite literature not mentioned in other bibliographical media. All libraries and serious collectors should have a copy. (Bob Karrow)

Globes from the Western World / Elly Dekker and Peter van der Krogt. London: Zwemmer, 1994. 183p., illus. (some col.), maps. ISBN 0-302-00618-4, £50 or \$80. Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by Rizzoli International Publications, 300 Park Ave., New York, NY 10010.

This book presents a general survey of globe production from antiquity to the early twentieth century. The primary focus is on globes as geographical instruments rather than on their role as instruments of political and social power. Following two introductory chapters dealing with the globes of antiquity and the development of printed globes, the book is organized by countries. For each country the major makers are discussed and one dominant theme is explored; e.g. seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Dutch commercial globemakers, Italian decorative globes, and English pocket globes. There are 183 pages containing a very useful list of over 400 globemakers, with brief biographical details. The book is beautifully illustrated with 55 color plates and 82 high quality black and white reproductions. The very readable and highly informative text recommend this book to both those with a casual interest in art and cartography as well as experienced scholars. (Art Holzheimer)

Ordnance Survey Maps: A Concise Guide for Historians / Richard Oliver. London: The Charles Close Society, 1993. 192p.; ISBN 1-870598-13-X, £12.95. Order c/o of Map Library, British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG.

Study of the historical geography of Great Britain without reference to the maps of the Ordnance Survey is inconceivable. This volume, published as a successor to earlier similar volumes authored by J. B. Harley and dedicated to his memory, will give most scholars just what they need to start their investigations. A brief chapter, summarizing the history of the survey is followed by a general survey of the various OS series and scales. The chapter on the depiction of topographic details of maps at scales of 1:10,560 and larger may be the most useful of the lot. We learn, for example that "letter boxes are mapped, except when built into post offices....Early 1:2500 and larger scale maps often use such terminology as 'Pillar Letter Box' or 'Letter Pillar.'" Then the contents of the special

series devoted to towns and counties are fully listed. A key to abbreviations and bibliography round out the work. Note that only the mapping of Great Britain itself is treated; the Ordnance Survey of Ireland is excluded from this overview. Neither are any particular suggestions made as to the range of topics that can be examined through OS maps. Still, anyone, wishing to study OS maps will want to start here. (Jim Akerman)

California as an Island: An Illustrated Checklist / Glen McLaughlin and Nancy H. Mayo. California Map Society Occasional Paper No. 3. Berkeley: California Map Society, 1995. xvi, [160]p., illus. ISBN 0-1-888126-00-0, \$45.00.

This well-executed and well-produced checklist of maps depicting this famous geographical misconception will appeal to greatly to collectors. Ostensibly all maps perpetuating the misconception are described, dating from 1624 to 1865! The entries are cross-referenced to Tooley's earlier list and to Shirley's list of world maps. (Jim Akerman)

The Counties of Britain: A Tudor Atlas by John Speed. Introduction by Nigel Nicolson. County commentaries by Alasdair Hawkyard. London: Pavilion Books, 1995. Distributed in U.S. by Trafalgar Square, North Pomfret, VT 05053. 288p., 70 col. plates; pbk. ISBN 1-85793-612-4, \$24.95.

This is a paperback reissue of a 1988 facsimile of John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain* (1611-12), the standard seventeenth-century atlas of the British Isles. Each map is beautifully reproduced and accompanied by lively local historical commentary. There is no index, which would have helped many readers, but this is still a great bargain at \$24.95. (Jim Akerman)

Publications Received

Baker, Emerson W., Edwin A. Churchill, Richard S. D'Abate, Kristine L. Jones, Victor A. Konrad, and Harald E. L. Prins, ed. *American Beginnings: Exploration, Culture, and Cartography in the Land of Norumbega*. Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1994. 388p., illus., many col. pl.; hbk. ISBN 0-8032-4554-8, \$35 from University of Nebraska Press, 312 N. 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68688-0484.

Cain, Mead T. *The World on Paper: A Celebration of the Mapmaker's Art*. New York: Columbia University Libraries, 1994. Exhibit catalogue. 56p., 33 pl.; pbk. ISBN 0-9607862-7-9, \$20 + \$3(p/h).

Charalambous, Demetrio. *Descrubrimiento en el Mar de Papel: El mapa americano del Rey Salomón*. Buenos Aires: Demetrio Charalambous, 1995. 259p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 950-43-6179-X.

Dalché, Patrick Gautier. *Carte marine et portulan au XIIe siècle: Le Liber de existencia revieriarum et forma maris nostri Mediterranei*. Collection de l'École française de Rome, no. 203. Rome: École française de Rome, 1995. 308p.; pbk. ISBN 2-7283-0335-5.

Garschagen, Rainer and Brigitta Knorr, ed. *Verzeichnis der amtlichen topographischen Kartenwerke (1946-1992), Kartographische Bestandsverzeichnisse*, vol. 7. Berlin: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, 1993. 72p.; pbk. ISBN 3-88053-049-1; ISSN 0233-0407.

Harvey, P.D.A. *Mappa Mundi: The Hereford World Map*. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1996. 58p., illus.; pbk. ISBN 0-8020-7945-8, \$20 (Cdn); hbk. ISBN 0-8020-0985-9, \$40 (Cdn).

Jackson, Jack. *Flags along the Coast: Charting the Gulf of Mexico, 1519-1759: A Reappraisal*. Austin: The Book Club of Texas, 1995. xii, 225p., 50 monochrome plates; hbk.

Maine 175: A Celebration of 175 years of Maine Statehood. Exhibit Catalogue. Portland: Osher Map Library/Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine, 1995. 31p., illus.; pbk., \$7.50 + \$2.50 s/h. Order from the Bookstore, University of Southern Maine, 96 Falmouth Street, Portland, ME 04103.

Maine 175: A Celebration of 175 years of Maine Statehood. Poster with copy of manuscript wall by Osgood Carleton, 1795, Osher Collection. Portland: Osher Map Library/Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine, 1995. 16x11"; \$5.00 + \$2.50 s/h. Order from the Bookstore, University of Southern Maine, 96 Falmouth Street, Portland, ME 04103.

McEathron, Scott R., and Sharon Hill. *The Sphere of the Cartographer: An Exhibit of Globes, Globe Gores and Related Materials Sponsored by Arthur and Janet Holzheimer...Descriptive Exhibit Catalogue.* Christopher Baruth, ed. Milwaukee: American Geographical Society Collection of the Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1996. American Geographical Society Collection Special Publication No. 5. 30p., illus.; pbk. ISBN 1-879281-18-X.

Muro, José Ignacio, Francesc Nadal, and Luis Urteaga. *Geografía, estadística y catastro en España, 1856-1870.* Barcelona: Ediciones del Serbal, 1996. 275p., illus.; pbk. ISBN 84-7628-163-3.

Napoli in prospettiva: Vedute della città dal XV al XIX secolo nelle stampe della Raccolta d'Arte Pagliara. Naples: Istituto Suor Orsola Benincasa, 1996. 147p., illus., many col. pl.; pbk.

Pickles, John, ed. *Ground Truth: The Social Implications of Geographic Information Systems.* New York: Guilford, 1994. 240p., pbk. ISBN 0-89862-295-6, \$17.05; hbk. ISBN 0-89862-294-8, \$40.00.

Postnikov, Alexei V. *The Mapping of Russian America: A History of Russian-American Contacts in Cartography.* Milwaukee: American Geographical Society Collection of the Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1995. American Geographical Society Collection Special Publication No. 4. 35p., illus.; pbk. Order from AGSC Publications, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, PO Box 604, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0604.

Portolans procedents de colleccions espanyoles, Segles XV-XVII. Barcelona: Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1995. 271p., many col. pl.; hbk. ISBN 84-393-3582-2.

Ritchie, G. S. *The Admiralty Chart: British Naval Hydrography in the Nineteenth Century*, 2nd ed. Cambridge, England: Pentland Press, 1995. With introductory essay by Andrew David. Xiv, 444p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 1-85821-234-0, £19.50.

Schwartz, Seymour I. *The French and Indian War, 1754-1763: The Imperial Struggle for North America.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994. 177p., 118 plates (some col.); hbk. ISBN 0-13-324237-4.

Stone, Jeffrey C., ed. *Maps and Africa.* Aberdeen: Aberdeen University African Studies Group, 1994. 259p.; pbk. ISBN 0-9509989-6-6., £10.

Thrower, Norman J.W., *Maps and Civilization: Cartography and Culture in Society.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996. approx. 336p.; hbk. ISBN 0-226-79971-9, \$50.00; pbk. ISBN 0-226-79972-7, \$17.95.

Wajntraub, Gimpel & Eva R. *Hebrew Maps of the Holy Land.* Vienna: Verlag Brüder Hollinek, 1992. öS 1,150.

Winearls, Joan. *Editing Early and Historical Atlases: Papers Given at the Twenty-Ninth Annual Conference on Editorial Problems.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1995. 199p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-8020-0623-X.

Winichakul, Thongchai. *Siam Mapped: A History of the Geo-Body of a Nation.* Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1994. 228p., maps; hbk. ISBN 0-8248-1337-5, \$34.

Wolff, Hans, ed. *Vierhundert Jahre Mercator, Vierhundert Jahre Atlas.* Munich: Anton H. Konrad for Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek, 1995. 382p., illus., many col. pl.; hbk. ISBN 3-87437-358-4; pbk. ISBN 3-87437-366-5.

Woodward, David. *Catalogue of Watermarks in Italian Printed Map, ca.1540-1600.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996. 206p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-226-90727-9, \$65 or £51.95. Order from The University of Chicago Press, 5801 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

Zagreb na Geodtsko-Katastarskim Zemljovidima i u Zemljisnim Knjigama / Zeljko Skalamera, Ankica Pandzic, and Marijan Bozicnik. Exhibition catalogue. Zagreb: [Gradski Zavod za Katastar i Geodetske Poslove]. 159p., illus.; pbk.

Calendar

(Compiled by Patrick Morris)

19 February 1997, 7:00 p.m.

The Washington Map Society will present Evelyn Edson of the Virginia Piedmont Community College. She will discuss medieval itinerary maps and texts. To be held in the Library of Congress's Geography and Map Division reading room in the Madison Building on Capitol Hill.

20 February 1997, 5:30 p.m.

Browmen Wilson will lecture to the Chicago Map Society on "Maps of Venice: Redefining the Republic in the Sixteenth Century." Held at the Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago.

20 March 1997, 5:30 p.m.

On 20 March, at 5:30 p.m., Larry Silver will lead the Chicago Map Society through his Newberry Library exhibit, "Theater of the World: The Golden Age of the Atlas." Held at the Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago.

1-5 April 1997

The annual meeting of the American Association of Geographers will be held in Fort Worth, Texas. For more information e-mail the AAG at gaia@aag.org.

5 April 1997

The New York Map Society meets at the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island. Curator Susan Danforth will discuss the JCB's map collection.

12 April 1997

"Celebration of Helen Wallis," a one day seminar hosted by St. Hughes College at Oxford, as part of an occasional series honoring distinguished graduates of the College. Speakers will include Janet Blackhouse, Tony Campbell, Andrew David, Elly Dekker, Brenda Hall, Ann Shirley, and Frances Wood.

16 April 1997, 6:00 p.m.

The Arthur Holzheimer Lecture in the History of Cartography will be held at the American Geographical Society Collection, Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. This

year's speaker is Dr. Norman Thrower (University of California, Los Angeles), discussing "How the West Was Mapped." For further information call the AGS Collection at 800-558-8993.

3 May 1997 2:00 p.m.

The New York Map Society meets at the New York Historical Society to view the exhibition Seneca Village and the Building of Central Park.

22-28 June 1997

The 18th International Cartographic Conference at Stockholm, Sweden will focus on the theme "Maps and Mapping in the Information Society." Topics to be covered include maps for the handicapped, cartography and gender, and environmental mapping. For more information contact the Swedish Cartographic Society, S-80182 Gävle, Sweden or e-mail www.lm.se/icc97/icc97.html.

6-10 July 1997

17th International Conference on the History of Cartography at Lisbon, Portugal. For more information contact the conference organizers: Comissão Nacional Para as Comemorações dos Descobrimentos Portugueses, Casa Dos Bicos, Rua Dos Bacalhoeiros, 1100 Lisboa, Portugal or e-mail: cncdp@mail.telepac.pt.

14-17 August 1997

Joint meeting of the Hakluyt Society and the Society for the History of Discoveries to be held in St. John's at Memorial University of Newfoundland, celebrating the 500th anniversary of John Cabot's arrival in Canada. For information, contact Alberta Auringer Wood, Maps, Data and Media Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld., Canada A1B 3Y1; phone 709-737-88892; fax 709-737-2153; email awood@morgan.ucs.mun.ca.

18-22 August 1997

Annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Geographers at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.